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ABSTRACT

The Georgia long range program sets goals and objectives for the development of library services and construction programs which are relevant to every segment of society. It sets goals that are measurable, futuristic, and geared to the anticipated social, technological and population changes. It outlines a program for attaining these goals and develops a method for evaluating them. (Other State Plans are: LI003985 through 003 993, LI003995 through 004004, LI004027 through 004035, LI004038 through 004046, LI004089, and LI004091 through 004094). (Author/NH)

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Long Range Program for Georgia Libraries

under

The Library and Construction Act,

as amended, and the Regulations

Promulgated thereunder

Public Library Service
Georgia Department of Education
156 Trinity Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
1972

LI 004 090

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FOREWORD

The key to preservation of our democracy and the general well being of its people is an informed citizenry.

Public libraries are an integral part of the Georgia Department of Education as are the school libraries. College and university libraries have their own boards of trustees and are operated by a board of regents. Schools and colleges give students a foundation and prepare them for the furtherance of their education as mature individuals, each with his separate and special needs. Public libraries must cooperate both in laying the foundation and in providing the materials by which the individual may advance himself and the society in which he lives after his formal education is over.

The task at this point is to present a program that is credible; present the needs and some means of meeting them.

The increased rate of change makes it necessary to keep a constant vigilance out for new ideas, improved technology, better systems, and measureable goal-related objectives which can be evaluated at major milestones.

The Public Library Service Unit is indebted to the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology, USOE, for providing the institute on Statewide Library Planning and Evaluation, Ohio State University. This program was invaluable in preparing the Long Range Program for Georgia Libraries.

The directors of the Georgia library systems and their staffs, the Advisory Council on Libraries, the staff of the Public Library Service Unit and the USOE Regional Program Officer have contributed to these programs. Governmental officials, industrialist, communications officials, other librarians and citizens have given their input to the program.

The success of this program is the joint responsibility of all the citizens of the State in cooperation with the entire library profession.

PURPOSE OF THE

LONG RANGE LIBRARY PROGRAM

The purpose of the long range program is to set goals and objectives for development of library services and construction programs which are relevant to every segement of society; to set goals that are measurable, futuristic, and geared to the anticipated social, technological and population changes; to outline a program for attaining these goals, and to develop a method for evaluating them.

THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM WILL PROPOSE:

1. To provide goals and measurable objectives for the development of Georgia library programs.
2. To require a systematic evaluation of these goals and objectives at the end of each year.
3. To make available a publication of this program for Georgia librarians, trustees, and users Sec. 3(8)(c) and 6(d)(3).
4. To delineate the planning and evaluation procedure, and the long range goals and objectives for the development of a program which will reach all levels of society
5. To provide for the accreditation of public library systems to be measured by standards approved by the Georgia Department of Education and the Georgia Library Association.
6. To provide programs and materials for all levels of individual comprehension.
7. To provide for a built-in evaluation of each year's program whereby it may be reviewed, revised, updated and amended according to Sec. 6(d)(2) as follows:

    (a) evaluation and planning of the total program will continue throughout the first year of this program whereby additional data may be added when the final figures are available from the 1970 census, and pertinent state statistics which affect library growth and development may be used in the final draft of the plan;
    (b) at the end of the first year a decision will be made as to what the reasonable prognosis of this piece of the plan is;
    (c) a forecast will then be made of what portion of the objectives can be reached within five years;
    (d) a determination will be made as to the steps to be taken the following year, and
    (e) an extension of the forecast will be made another year into the future.
8. To provide for coordination with the recommendations of the Georgia Library Association for the goals and roles of all types of libraries. (This is a two-year project charged with the responsibility of making definite plans for the direction of Georgia library development.)
9. To provide for the consideration of the recommendations of the Southeastern Library Association study which is a two-year study with implications for regional cooperation and development involving all states in the Southeastern region.

PROCEDURE

The development of each area of a long-range plan, as stated in the Library Services and Construction Act as amended, requires:

1. The identification of present and projected needs
2. The definition of objectives to meet these needs
3. The development of action plans to meet these objectives
4. The establishment of policies, criteria, priorities, and procedures for:
   a. periodic evaluation
   b. dissemination of information
   c. coordination with all types of libraries and their programs
   d. allocation of funds for services
   e. public library construction grants
   f. interlibrary cooperation

Overall purpose as specified by the Library Services and Construction Act as amended are:

1. The establishment, extension, and improvement of public library services in areas of the State which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate.
2. The strengthening of the State Library administrative agency.
3. The promotion of interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries.
4. The establishment, extension, and improvement of library services for disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas.
5. The extension and improvement of library services for the physically handicapped (including the blind and other visually handicapped).
6. The extension and improvement of library services for the institutionalized.
7. The construction of public libraries.

IDENTIFY/DESCRIBE THE SYSTEM AND ITS BOUNDARIES
(U. S. Census 1970)

I. The clients of Georgia Libraries (General Characteristics)

GEORGIA POPULATION

Race	1970	1960	1950
White	3,387,516	2,817,223	2,380,577
Negro	1,190,779	1,125,893	1,064,001
Other	11,280		
TOTAL	4,589,575	3,943,116	3,444,578

1970 AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 5	214,448	208,410	422,858
5 - 13	434,922	420,492	855,414
14 - 19	271,921	266,175	538,096
20 - 34	505,947	516,624	1,022,571
35 - 64	658,539	724,327	1,383,166
Over 65	144,026	223,345	373,371
TOTAL	2,229,902	2,359,673	4,589,575

The State (Urban) Population (2500 or more) (1970 Census)

Total Urban	% of Total	Urbanized Areas	Other Urban
2,768,074	60.3	1,880,160	887,914

The State (Rural) Population (Less than 2500 people)

Total Rural	% of Total	Places of 1,000 - 2,500	Other Rural
1,821,501	39.7	172,307	1,649,194

Population 1970	4,589,575		
Population 1960	3,943,116		
Total Increase	646,459	1975 Projection	5,142,000
% Increase	16.4%	1985 Projection	5,600,000

INCOME - (Georgia Statistical Abstract)

1960 Income (gross)	$ 6,368,000,000	% Change	99.8%
1970 Income	12,723,264,000	Per Household Income	$9,964

II. What Conditions Affect Clients? (Georgia Education Statistics)

1. EDUCATION

Median Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years or More

Total (1970 Unavailable)			White (1970 Unavailable)			Non-white (1970 Unavailable)		
1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960
7.1	7.8	9.0	8.1	8.8	10.3	4.2	4.9	6.1

1968 - 200,000 illiterates GSU

Learning disability (as high as) 5% Average 30% Deprived Areas

2. ECONOMIC

Copy attached (Number of families disadvantaged)
1970 statistics available late spring

3. HEALTH

Population Growth

1790	1800	1810	1820	1830
82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823
1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180
1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506

1940	1950	1960	1970	1975 Estimate	1980 Estimate
3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,589,575	5,142,000	

Estimated Jewish Population 1970 - Atlanta - 16,000

25 Fastest Growing Counties 1970 in U. S.
10. Clayton, Georgia
16. Chattahoochee, Georgia

Two Seaports
Savannah handles over 6,000,000 tons
Brunswick handles over 1,000,000 tons

III. What institutions comprise the systems under consideration?

For Title I and II

County and Regional Library Systems

For Title III

All types of libraries and the Georgia Information Library Network
University of Georgia Computer Center

IV. What conditions affect the systems?

Financial
Staff
Physical facilities
Library appropriating bodies
Geography
Density of population
Education and other institutions of learning

V. What are the interrelationships among the system parts?

Boundaries

North - Mountains (Tennessee - North Carolina)

East - Piedmont and Seacoast (South Carolina - Atlantic Ocean)

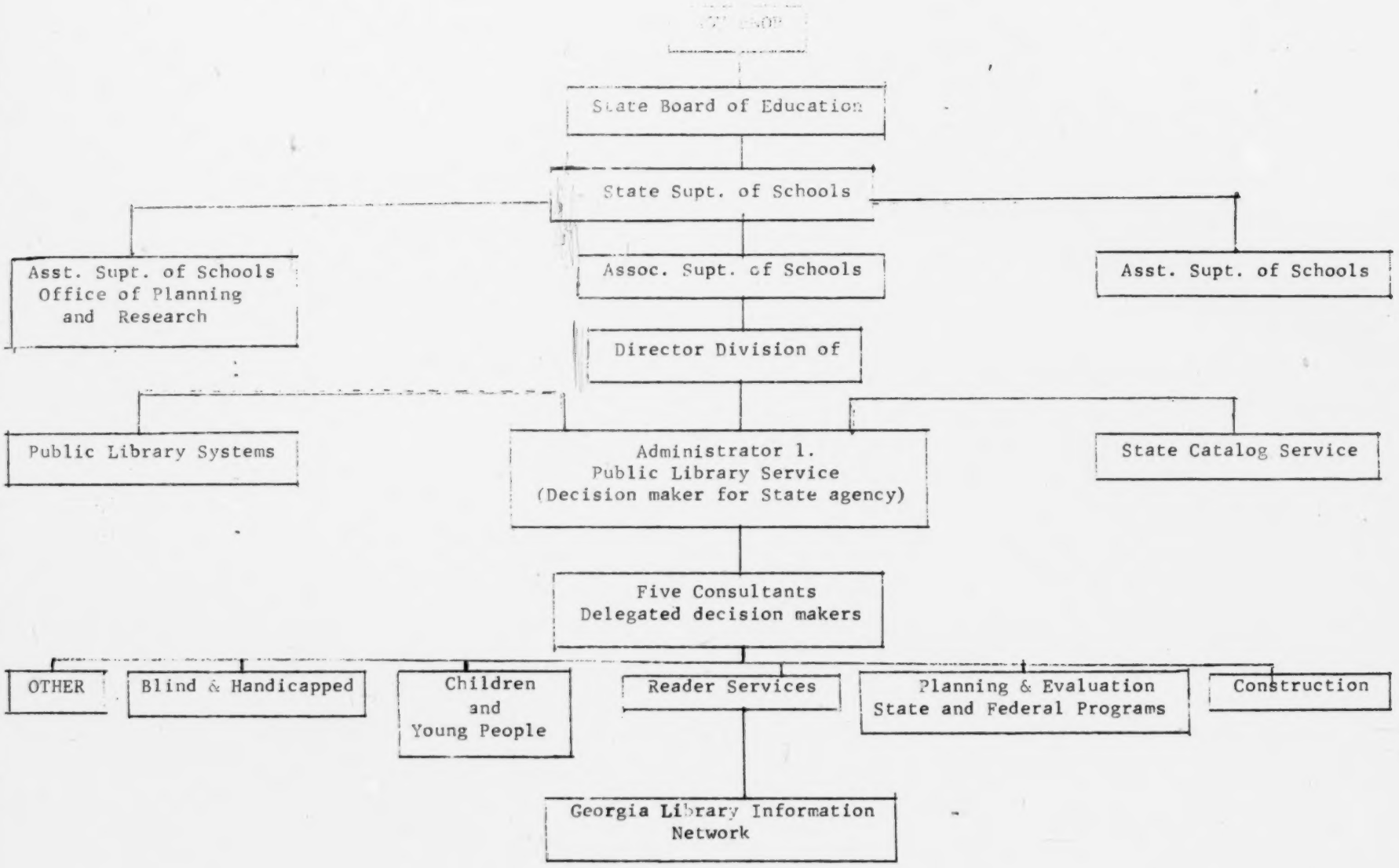
South - Florida

West - Alabama

58,197 Square miles land

159 Counties

80 Towns and cities over 1,500 population



The Decision Structure

1. e legal authority to make decisions ——
2. Delegated responsibility to make decisions

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING NEEDS

The standards used to determine the needs are outlined in the criteria set forth in the Basic State Plan. (See appendix)

Small Public Libraries serving a population under 50,000 will be measured by Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, ALA - latest edition.

Public library systems serving over 50,000 - by Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, ALA - latest edition

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped - by Standards for Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped, LAD-ALA (COMSTAC REPORT) - latest edition.

Library Service to State Institutions - by Institutional Library Service: a plan for the State of Illinois, adopted by ALA - latest edition.

The school libraries have an accreditation program by which they will be judged. (copy provided on request)

The college and university libraries are accredited by the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Statewide planning is to be regarded as a continuous program of goal-setting and evaluation rather than a one-time activity. During the first year of the program the state agency needs to extend the long-range planning for developing, coordinating, maintaining, and improving total library resources which affect the socioeconomic, political, cultural, intellectual and educational life of the citizens of the state.

The informational resources should include, in addition to books, other printed materials and non-print media of all kinds.

The public library needs in comparison with the ALA Standards are:

	Georgia has	ALA Standard	Needs
Personnel	1,074	2,299	1,225
Books	6,226,441	9,179,150	2,932,709

The needed staff should be one-third professional and two-thirds supportive.

In order to meet these standards it is estimated that the cost would be an additional $8,935,000 annually. It would cost about $17,500,000 to purchase the 2,952,509 books needed now to meet the standards of the American Library Association and about $4,000,000 annually to keep the collections current. In addition to this need, if it were possible to secure this, the operating cost would increase 20% to 30% and the delivery systems would need to be changed considerably.

During FY 1972 LSCA Titles I and III provided $1,053,152 which was about 10% of the total expenditure from all sources. The state provided $3,500,000 and local funds amounted to $6,600,000. If the gap were closed between what is needed to provide adequate service according to ALA standards and the existing programs, state, local and federal appropriations should be increased 80% to 90%.

Since it is not logical to propose a plan to meet these standards immediately, the State Library Agency has outlined a program which can be carried out, and which will allow for better than normal growth after taking into consideration all the known constraints.

STATEMENT OF NEED

"Libraries are reservoirs of information whose means and ends of distribution are determined by the function the information is to serve in the hands of the user rathern than some abstract set of values inherent in the term 'library' itself." Libraries at Large, National Advisory Commission on Libraries.

All public libraries should serve four main functions:

1. Provision for education-information needs of the community
2. Provision for cultural needs
3. Provision for the recreational needs
4. Provision for inspirational needs

It is agreed that public libraries cannot be all things to all people. Georgia libraries have a long history of working together and coordinating funds, materials and personnel in order to respond to the needs of their users. They must go further. They must reach out to the non-user.

It is recognized that the size of the library system has a direct relationship to the library's funding, facilities, resources, personnel, and imagination.

If the tax base is too small, it is difficult to attract good people, which results in a lack of dynamic leadership. In order to improve this situation, small regional library systems and single county systems should merge to form larger districts to conform with Area Regional Planning Development Commissions. It has been proved that library systems serving a minimum population of 150,000 or more are able to provide ready access to a richer variety of multimedia materials geared to the sharply changing needs of modern society. They have increased capacity to serve in a growing industrial and technological age. They must find more flexible, imaginative ways to bring library service to both low-literacy groups and to scholars.

Georgia libraries must make the number one target area and emphasis service to all people with special projects and programs geared to serve the economically disadvantaged, handicapped, illiterate, and institutionalized. The second target is the specialized informational needs of the scholar, technician, business or industry.

Extra effort is needed to reach the non-user; to make information easily accessible through better information and communication; and to go deeper into the ghettos of the urban and rural areas of the state.

In Georgia libraries are still the university for the poor. The National priorities will continue to receive the major emphasis for the next three to five years.

Recognized constraints upon the library efforts are:

1. Economic. The financial structure demands that more effort be made at the local level. This is where additional tax is hardest to secure. It is necessary to increase financial support at the state and federal levels at the same time in order to meet standards in this decade.
2. Legal---Political. An evaluation needs to be made of the present library laws and to update any legal documents or to secure any legislation needed to assure the smooth operation of the program.
3. Time frame. It is difficult to work when appropriations are not available by the beginning of a fiscal year. This makes the administration of the program weak and lessens the value of the program. Timing is important for beginning programs.
4. Real resources:
   (a) A qualified professional staff backed up by a good supporting staff and good equipment are necessary.
   (b) The physical facilities should be adequate to serve the community. This need is outlined in the Title II program.
   (c) Each system should have from two to four volumes per capita in the system collection and a basic collection of long-playing recordings, films, and other AV materials and specialized materials and equipment for continuing education; e.g., teaching machines and associated materials, CATV, educational TV; transparencies, slides, filmstrips, and specialized indexes, documents, vertical files, abstracts, etc.

TITLE I, PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE NEEDS

Statewide Public Library Development Needs:

The extension of public library service through larger units of service needs to be strengthened and improved.

In 1972, 150 of the 159 counties in Georgia are members of a library system. There are 97,913 people in the nine counties outside a system. These counties serve very small rural areas with inadequate service and with no federal aid. They all receive an allotment from the state for library materials but no state personnel. Of the 150 counties that are in a system, 42 counties make up 14 regional and county library systems which serve a population of less than 50,000 people, ninety-five (95) are in 31 systems which have a population less than 100,000 and 107 counties are in systems which serve less than 150,000 people.

Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966, ALA, state, "the system is designed to serve a minimum of population of 150,000 people, which appears to insure the most economical and effective use of staff, collection and funds."

Georgia Regional and county library systems need to confederate in order to have the broad base necessary to provide the best programs and services. It is desirable that systems within an Area Planning and Development Commission develop cooperative programs. Traditional community services which the public library can best perform are needed and will be increasingly necessary in the light of social developments anticipated in the future.

The priorities of national concern are realized as a part of the responsibility of the library. The public libraries need to develop new patterns of service and to find new ways to serve all the population. The problems which face public libraries cannot be met with present resources of manpower and finance or by traditional methods. National priorities must be dealt with in an acceptable manner. Some projects will be addressed to the following programs:

a. Service to the disadvantaged (urban and rural)
b. Service to the physically handicapped
c. Service to the state institutions
d. Strengthening metropolitan resource centers
e. Ecology
f. The Right to Read
g. Drug abuse education
h. Early childhood education
i. Service to the aging
j. Other programs

The state library agency and all types of libraries need to exercise a leadership role in the Right to Read programs and they should see that materials are available on the reading level, and at the convenience, (time and place) that they are needed by the user.

The needs of the economically disadvantaged fall into four major areas:

1. The dropouts, many of whom cannot read well enough to follow instructions; therefore, the jobs they are able to secure do not pay enough to support a family.

2. Working mothers need programs to teach small children that are left in day care centers or with people who cannot get a job because they are illiterate or disabled. Children become school age without being taught nursery stories or even the basic communication ability. They need to be taught to speak as well as the minor cultural advantages.

3. To learn where information is available. Some have never been ten miles from home and are too insecure to go out on their own.

4. Those who have just learned to read need materials to keep them from losing the art of reading and understanding.

All public libraries need to study the problems of the disadvantaged and to provide programs to give them the ability to secure and to hold a job.

The state library administrative agency needs to be strengthened in many areas. In order to provide the necessary services, additional professionals are needed in areas other than librarianship; e.g., computer technology, publicity and public relations, sociology, etc. Special attention is needed in the area of cooperation and coordination of all types of libraries. Additional library consultant specialist services are needed in order to provide the public libraries the needed consultant and monitoring assistance necessary to develop dynamic projects and programs.

The blind and physically handicapped - first they need to be located. According to the population of the state it is estimated that there are 12,000 blind and 38,000 handicapped who are eligible for the services.

More multi-media materials are needed for the clinetele.

Art objects have been donated to the library but to date there is no easily accessible centrally located place to display these museum pieces for the blind.

The library needs to be accredited by the American Foundation for the Blind according to its standards for all services for the blind.

Since braille readers are very limited, it is desirable that one braille center serve a number of states. Because of its central location and good communications and transportation services Georgia is a logical place for the braille center.

Service to State Institutions has just begun in Georgia. Federal funds as well as the institution matching funds have been very limited. Supervision and planning have been done by people who are already loaded with other responsibilities. In order to have a good institutions program, each department which has institutionalized people should budget to meet this need and should include the supervisory and consultant staff at the state level to direct the program.

The departments needing these programs are:

1. Corrections

2. Human Resources

   a. Public Health
   b. Youth Development Centers
   c. Rehabilitation Centers

TITLE II, PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

1. Thirty libraries in counties which have no existing facility;
2. 50 new libraries where the library is located in a building other than a library building;
3. 148 library buildings to replace inadequate and obsolete facilties;
4. 2,736,000 square feet of library space is needed, figured at a minimum of $25.00 per square foo for construction and equipment; $68,000,000 is needed in order to bring library buildings up to ALA standards;
5. A new building to house the Public Library Service Unit designed to meet the needs of the services offered by the state library agency;
6. A new library building to house the library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped to be designed especially for this specialized program.

TITLE III, INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION NEEDS

Interlibrary Cooperation through the Georgia Library Information Network has made great strides in securing the cooperation of all types of libraries throughout the state.

Interstate Library Compact Act passed in the 1972 legislature. The need now is to expand to the use of information outside as well as inside the state and to use CATV in all counties and remote communities.

The Georgia Library Information Network needs to be refined and improved with whatever technology is available.

The use of additional equipment to take calls when the library is closed will begin when the demand is great enough.

CRITERIA UPON WHICH DECISIONS WILL BE MADE

FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS
(Annual Programs)

1. Legality. Is the project authorized by Federal and State laws and local governing authorities - e.g., county, municipal and/or appropriate Boards?

2. Goal-related. Are the project objectives in accord with goals and objectives set forth in the long-range program? To what extent is statewide consensus evident on importance of the project? (State Assn., etc.)

3. Feasibility. Does the project have a reasonable chance to succeed? Is there evidence of local commitment to continue the project? Are local and state funds in the offing?

4. Population Served. How many people will have an opportunity to benefit from the project? How many of the o are from low-income families?

5. Replicability. How significant is the project in terms of applicability in other locations in the state? The nation?

6. Local Management Capacity. What is the competency of personnel and adequacy of facilites to administer the project?

7. Interagency Cooperation. Does the project reflect a concerted approach? Community oriented? Not duplication of effort, etc?

8. Evaluation. What provisions are made for evaluation? Procedure? Reporting?

9. Capacity to Monitor. Does the State Agency have the ability and time to monitor the project?

10. Political Implications. Is the project free of political bias? Lend to geographic balance of outside benefits to localities?

GOAL STATEMENTS

The goal is to provide each citizen of the state with information, books and multi-media resources when they are needed, where they are needed and in whatever form they exist; to inform each citizen of its existance and to motivate its use; to house the program and service in appropriate quarters to meet individual needs;

TITLE I

To make available adequate library service, information, and multi-media materials within easy access of every man, woman and child in Georgia to meet the individual needs of each.

TITLE II

To construct libraries which are functional, flexible, expandable, esthetically designed to adequately house library programs and services to meet the needs of all communities.

TITLE III

To expand, strengthen and improve the Georgia Library Information Network (GLIN) through appropriate communications technology and to extend the use of the network to every library and information service program in Georgia, to other states and to other countries which have services that would enhance the program.

Other Programs

To coordinate planning and evaluation with all types of libraries.

To cooperate with other agencies which use and/or provide information and services.

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

Title I Objectives
To strengthen and expand the leadership role of the state agency.

Establish a planning and evaluation section.

Continue intensive long range planning through FY 1973.

Evaluate projects and programs annually.

Make recommendations for change.

Project budget needs for another year.

Extend the plan 1 year into the future each year.

Evaluate and assess use by indicators

Number of users
Type user

Scholar	Child
Disadvantaged	Youth
Business people	Adult
Industrialist	Aged
Individual pleasure	

Provide a copy of the report to the decision makers.

Plan continuously for annual and longrange programs.

Plan programs and projects continuously to meet user needs

Make the plan public at each major change.

Review state, federal and local legislation periodically.

To make needed revision in library related laws in 1974.

Provide consultant services to Public Libraries.

Employ 3 additional consultants--total of 8 to work throughout the state by 1977.

Conduct 40 workshops for librarians and trustees by 1977.

Make 800 on site visits to libraries in state by 1977.

Make 100 on site visits in 1973.

Update programs and procedures continuously both at state and systems levels.

Attend 160 conferences relating to libraries or agencies.

Discuss programs with systems directors. Plan, evaluate and recommend changes.

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

TITLE I Objectives

Strengthen and expand the leadership role of the State Library Agency

Provide programs and services at the state level

State Cataloging Service

Catalog 100,000 books for small public and school libraries annually.

Provide 500,000 sets of catalog cards to libraries by 1977.

Increase use by 50% by 1977.

Large Group Loans

Make available Group Loans to institutions and public libraries (100-10,000 Bks.)

To reach 600,000 children by 1973.

Reach 2,0[illegible],000 children by 1977.

To increase membership in Summer Vacation Reading programs by 50%.

Reference Services

To provide 90% of expressed informational needs of the users of the professional library service in the State Department of Education

To increase reference service and interlibrary loans to the department within eight hours or report the alternatives.

Prepare a biennial bibliography of education materials for the Ga. Dept. of Education by 1974.

To increase staff by two professional and 1 clerk by 1974.

Readers Services

To serve all types of libraries. Interlibrary Loans.

To increase resources 50% by 1977.

To administer state and federal grants to public library systems

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books, and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

TITLE I: OBJECTIVES

Improve Library Resources - Public Library Systems

To provide state funds for purchase of library materials

To increase the materials resources by 2%

Books
Multi-Media Materials
Other Materials

To spend $1,300,000 for purchase of materials to improve materials collections in 1973.

To spend $10,000,000 for books and materials by 1977

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of [illegible] existence and to motivate their use.

TITLE I: Objectives

To develop, strengthen, and improve Public Library Systems

To confederate public library systems

To employ 18 coordinators to work in 10-15 systems.
To confederate 15 systems in 1973.
To confederate 98% by 1977.

To require that all systems receive Georgia library accreditation by 1977.

To provide Early Childhood Education programs at Child Care Centers, Public Library Branches, Bookmobile stops, Head Start.

To provide cultural programs through; story hours, films, recordings, puppet shows, books, exhibits, etc.

To reach 100,000 readers in 1973.

To reach 1,000,000 by 1977.

To serve the 9 counties not in a regional systems. To add the 98,000 people not in a system.

To address programs to the national priorities e.g.

To strengthen metro r source centers

Right to Read

To teach illiterates to read.
To teach teachers and volunteers to tutor children and adults.
To promote programs and purchase equipment to help individuals learn to read

To teach 100 tutors each year 500 in 5 years.
To teach 25,000 adults and children to read above the 5th grade level by 1977.

Drug Abuse Education

Provide films, multi-media resources, books and programs to educate the public on use of drugs.
To reach every county by 1973.
To reach every community by 1977.

Ecology Education

To conduct programs t call the attention of the public to the imp tance of the environm
To provide films, boo magazines and other r sources. To work wit other agencies.

To reach all headquar counties in 1973.

To reach all counties by 1977.

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

Title I: Objectives

Library service to Economically Disadvantaged

To coordinate with other agencies and programs serving disadvantaged.

To teach adult illiterates to read

To conduct tutorial program for teachers.

To teach 100 teachers annually.

To reach 1,000 illiterates annually.
To teach 5,000 to read by 1978.

To conduct and promote early childhood education programs e.g.
Story hours
films
puppet shows
recordings

To reach 100,000 annually. 500,000 by 1978.

To provide information for individuals

To plan and conduct conferences and programs for an effective use of available information

To reach 20,000 annually 100,000 by 1978.

To facilitate flow of information and contacts for service in Disadvantaged areas (urban and rural)

To provide reading materials for newly literate children and adults.

Assist existing agencies in helping poor with information to carry out tasks

To reach 5,000 annually 25,000 by 1978.

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him or their existence and to motivate their use.

Title I: Objectives

Library Service to State Institutions

To continue service to Department of Corrections

To secure library consultant on State level at Dept. of Corrections by 1973.

To provide some service to all correctional institutions by 1975.

Measured by Standard for Institutional LS.

To provide adequate service by 1977

To establish library projects Department of Public Health

Battey Hospital

Mental Health Institutions

To serve Vocational Rehabilitation Center, Warm Springs

Re-establish project in 1973.

Reach accreditation by 1977.

Employ professional librarian 1975.

To serve all institutions i the Department of Human Resources

To continue the projects at the Youth Development Cente (Correctional).

Atlanta
Augusta

Macon
Milledgev

To assist in the Rehabilita tion of 1,000 young delinqu in 1977.

To reach 5,000 inmates by 1

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

TITLE I: Objectives

Public Library Service

State Library Agency

Library Service to the Physically Handicapped

Provide museum for blind of art objects

To secure a machine to reproduce enlarged books for the visually handicapped by 1974.

Expand and improve textbook funded by section ESEA - T.6

To reach 20% of the visually handicapped children in 1973.

To reach 50% by 1977.

Add 2 staff members:
1 clerical
1 special education teacher
by 1976.

To secure books in all audio-media and in large print to meet user needs at all times.

To provide machines as needed.

To secure centrally located reading room in Atlanta by 1977.

To serve 75% of the blind (12,000) and 50% of the handicapped (38,000) by 1978.

To serve 12,000 readers from the central library for the handicapped by 1977.

To serve 1,000 readers from fifteen regional library headquarters by 1977.

To publish Newsletter publicize services semi-annually

To construct a building for the Library for the Handicapped with appropriate facilities for an up-to-date operation by 1976.

To seek accreditation from American Federation for Blind by 1977 measured by the COMSTAC Report, 1966.

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

Goal TITLE II Public Library Construction

To construct public library buildings that are functional, flexible, expandable, and esthetically designed to house the materials, programs and services to meet the needs of all the communities of the state, and to equip these buildings with the capabilties of meeting the needs of all the users in all media now availalbe and projected needs of the future.

TITLE II Objectives

Public Library Construction

To complete 20% of the buildings needed in 1972 by 1977.

To secure physical facilities for all communities which are appropriate for the various levels of library service

To construct-
45 public libraries
547,200 sq. ft. space
$17,416,000 minimum cost
by 1977.

To provide for service in
Regional headquarters
Branch libraries
Storefronts

To construct a building designed for services of Public Library Service Unit by 1977.

To plan a building to meet the needs of the Public Library Service - State Library Agency by 1975.

To construct a building for the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped designed to meet this special need by 1974.

The goal of public libraries is to provide each citizen of the state with library information, books and resources when he needs them, where he needs them; in whatever form they are available, and to inform him of their existence and to motivate their use.

Goal Title III

To expand, strengthen, and improve the Georgia Library Information Network (GLIN) through appropriate communication technology and to extend the use of the network to every library and information service program in Georgia, to other states and to other countries which have services that would enhance the program, and to supplement this with interlibrary loans and professional services.

Title III Objectives

Interlibrary Cooperation

To cooperate with all types of libraries and networks.

To develop, extend, refine, improve and strengthen GLIN (Georgia Library Information Network) to all libraries of all types.

To evaluate GLIN according to use, acceptance of participants, & communications. Define areas of cooperation and duplication

To use data bases and information available at Computer Center, U. G.

To improve GLIN taking advantage of cooperative information programs and delivery systems

To reserve CATV channels for public libraries in every county in the state by 1975.

To increase growth of GLIN 35% by 1977.

To implement Interstate Compact Act

Secure other linkage with other networks-state, regional, national, international

Other delivery systems

Interlibrary Loans

Publish Union List of serials in major resource centers.

Use of CATV.

To begin planning for the use of CATV Channels in 1973.

To provide educational and tutorial programs in 25 counties by 1977 through CATV.

The goals should be established by evaluating past and current programs measured by present standards and needs. After making an assessment, the objectives should be related to the over-all goal, to the sub-goals of each LSCA title, and to planning a program to meet the needs of the future.

The criteria for evaluating the attainment of goals is a process of delineating, obtaining and providing information for judging decision alternatives. This process is active and on going. Steps to be followed are:

1. Delineate - (a) What needs to be done?
   (b) What is the best way to do it?

2. Obtain - (a) Information on how to do it.
   (b) Structure the best way to do it.
   (c) Describe ways to monitor the project.
   (d) What happened that contributed toward the overall goal?
   (e) Did you reach your objective?

3. Provide this information in a report with a recommendation as to what to do - continue, terminate, alter.

4. The report will provide useful information, for reporting to USOE.

The Plan for Monitoring the Program:

Policy:

1. At the beginning of each fiscal year all libraries that qualify for LSCA funds will be provided with applications, proposal forms and an up-to-date copy of the Long Range State Library Program. Proposals will be evaluated by the criteria for selection of projects.

There are four major milestones in each project:

1. When the project is approved at the state and federal levels
2. Six months after implementation
3. At the end of the fiscal year if this is a continuing program or project.
4. At the completion of the project

Each project should be evaluated at each major milestone during the implementation. Information gained from the experience and the feedback from the users should be recycled before presenting a proposal for continuing the program. Complete evaluation should be made of projects that are terminated.

The criteria on which a judgment will be made as to success, failure, termination or continuence of project proposals will be based on:

1. Number of users reached.
2. Was the project goal related.
3. Did it contribute toward reaching the stated objectives?
4. Were sufficient funds available?

Assessment of the effectiveness of the projects should be made in relation to the objectives. Before the decision is made to alter, continue, or terminate a program. Items to consider are:

1. Cost
2. Intended consequences.
3. How this project relates to goals and objectives.
4. Alternatives
5. Feedback from staff and users.

An Evaluation Report

An evaluation report of the project should be provided to the state agency in duplicate, to the board of trustees and to the local appropriating body. The report should outline the progress of the programs toward the attainment of the objectives and the overall goal. The project should be judged by the criteria for Selection of Projects. The following questions should be answered in the evaluation.

1. What were the goals to be accomplished by the program and what success was achieved in realizing them?
2. Is there pertinent background material which has a bearing on the activities which took place during the program operation?
3. What actual activities are in progress or completed?

4. Did the actual activities undertaken differ from the original goals and why.
5. What problems were encountered that interferred with goal achievement?
6. What steps were taken to overcome these difficulties?
7. Were specific training or orientation sessions held for staff to acquaint them with program goals or to provide them with skills necessary for them to participate in the program.
8. What impact, if any, has the program had on the client group, community, and agency?
9. What changes,if any are being considered as a result of the program experience?
10. How will knowledge and experience from the program be used with respect to long range planning and program development?
11. Has the program provided information which might be useful in bringing about permanent changes; e.g. through legislative action?

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE SUCCESS OF TITLE III INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

1. Has a more effective organizational pattern emerged;

2. Are professional and non-professional library staff functioning more effectively;

3. Has access to materials been improved;

4. Have local collections and service policies been revised to relfect the new program;

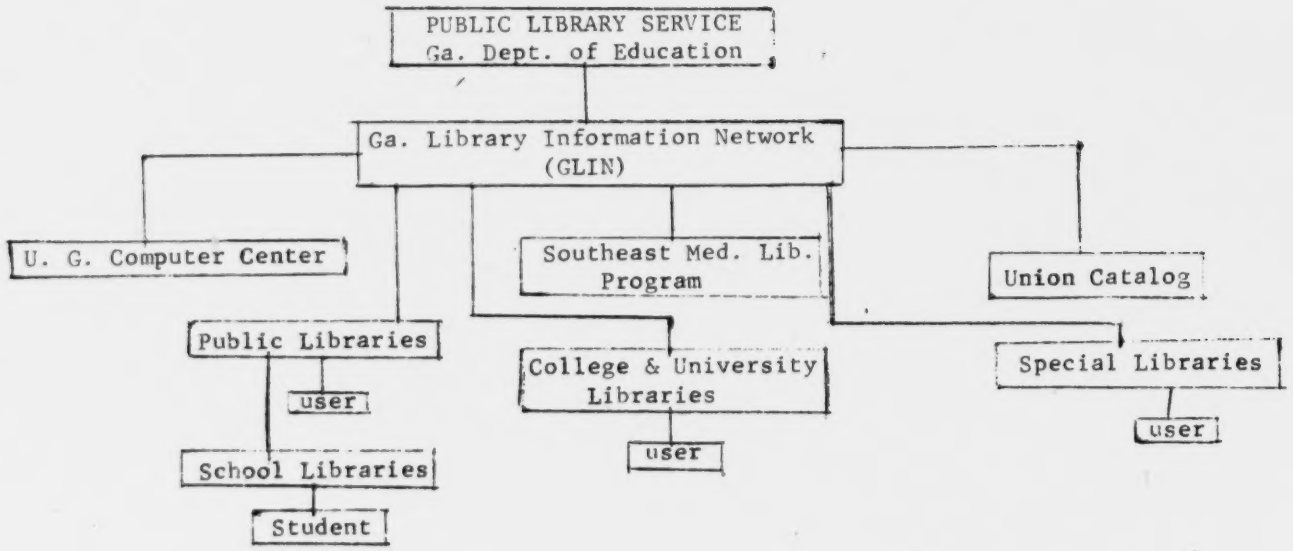
5. Have library procedures been streamlined;

6. Has the staff been retrained to take maximum advantage of the cooperative network;

7. Have operational costs been stabilized or reduced;

8. Have new services been introduced or existing services expanded?

THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF THE
GEORGIA LIBRARY INFORMATION NETWORK



Title III Interlibrary Cooperation

The promotion of interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries needs to be strengthened, refine, promoted and publicized. The emphasis is on the Georgia Library Information Network.

Policies and Procedures - Sec. 6 (d)(4)

The purposes of the project are:

(1) To provide quick access to information over the state in various libraries.

(2) To promote interlibrary loan cooperation through a central locator source.

(3) To coordinate efforts to provide information from various areas of the state and from various types of libraries to better serve the library users of all libraries.

(4) To designate Resouce Center Libraries throughout the state and to better utilize these sources, with consideration being given them in providing additional funds for the service rendered to borrowing institutions and libraries.

(5) To establish workable methods and guidelines in having a communications network for library agencies and institutions throughout the state.

(6) To provide a nucleus of interlibrary cooperation, statewide, crossing all types of libraries, on which to build additional cooperative plans and methods.

Basic Plan

To have in-bound and out-bound WATS telephone lines installed in the Public Library Service Unit offices in Atlanta to take calls from various public and college libraries over the state for research and reference assistance, interlibrary loan requests, locator service in the Union Catalog, and bilbiographic assistance in interlibrary loan requests.

Scope of the Plan

For public libraries there will be reference service through subject, author, and title requests. Written as well as telephone requests will be served. Certain types of requests will be required to be written rather than verbal, when the verbal communication is not necessary for clarity or speed.

For college libraries and other types of libraries, the service will be limited to locating material in the Union Catalog and relaying this to them, assisting with bibliographic detail for facilitating interlibrary loans when such bibliographic data is not available to them in their collection, and lending materials which might be needed by them and which are available in the Public Library Service collection. The service to colleges cannot initially include reference service in the same breadth and depth as that offered public libraries.

Agreements

(1) All participating libraries and institutions shall agree to follow rules and regulations set up and published governing the use of this service.

(2) All participating libraries, except resource center libraries, shall agree to channel all interlibrary loan requests going to the designated resource center libraries through the GLIN Project.

(3) All participating public libraries shall agree to have all interlibrary loan requests and reference requests come to GLIN from the headquarters library in the system, rather than from each individual branch.

(4) Resource center libraries agree to make every effort to honor as many requests through GLIN as possible. They are not, however, obligated to honor requests, even from Project participants, unless they have come through the Project.

(5) Libraries participating in the Project which are not resource center libraries agree to honor as many requests as possible directed to them as a result of the project.

(6) All participating libraries and institutions agree that the borrowing library shall assume full responsibility for following written and established interlibrary loan policies from lending libraries and institutions and further agree to being subject to having service through the GLIN Project refused or terminated, should they not assume full responsibility for financial loss suffered by a lending institution or library because of loss or damage of borrowed materials, or misuse of the service by them.

(7) All participating libraries and institutions in the project agree to make materials available on interlibrary loan to all other project participants, according to the lending library's regular lending policies and procedures on interlibrary loan.

(8) All borrowing libraries and institutions agree to reimburse the lending library for the cost of postage for the material sent them or the cost of photocopies sent in lieu of interlibrary loan material. It is understood that the lending library, unless previously agreed to by the borrowing library, shall advise the borrowing library of the cost of such photocopied material before copying it and charging for it.

(9) All participating libraries agree to use the transaction number system devised by the Project as a means of lending libraries knowing that the request has cleared through the GLIN Project. A library will be given a transaction number each time an item is located in the Project Headquarters and referred to them for initiating an interlibrary loan request. The library receiving this number agrees to use it when borrowing the item. The lending library agrees to keep a record of these as a means of determining the number of requests coming to them through the Project.

(10) All participating libraries and institutions agree to seriously consider continuing the Project, should it prove successful, even after federal funding is not available.

(11) Any library which repeatedly requests the same title or the same type information will be advised to add this to its collection.

(12) Participating libraries agree to use the in-bound WATS line only for calls directly related to the GLIN Project.

Financing

All required matching funds will be made available from the Public Library Service Unit, State Department of Education.

Federal funds will be used for installation and rent of in-bound and out-bound WATS lines, to contract with Union Catalog for additional locator service, and to contract with large public libraries and other members of the Union Catalog to serve as Resource Centers.

Anticipated Results

Participating libraries will be able to locate information and materials more quickly by clearing through the GLIN Project by means of telephone lines.

Agreements among participants will allow for quicker, more efficient interlibrary loan procedures.

Evaluation

A committee made up of representatives from the various types of libraries involved in the project will be appointed to evaluate its effectiveness and problems encountered in it. The first evaluation effort will be geared to produce an interim report in six months and a longer more detailed report after the project has been in operation for a period of one year. Annual evaluations will be made each subsequent year of operation.

Resource Center Libraries

Atlanta Public Library
Atlanta University Library
Augusta Regional Library
Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library, Savannah
Chattahoochee Valley Regional Library, Columbus
Emory University
Georgia Institute of Technology
Georgia State University Library
Oglethorpe College Library
University of Georgia Library
Union Catalogue of Athens-Atlanta Area

Additional Resource Center Libraries will be considered each year when the project is renewed.

The following are procedures set up for libraries participating in GLIN.

A. Use of in-bound WATS line

1. Use only for rush requests and when verbal communication is essential for clarity. Continue to submit all other requests via mail on Readers Services' Inter-Library Loan Request Forms. (Academic and special libraries must follow ALA ILL Code)
2. Limit calls to 5 minutes or less so as not to tie up lines from use by other libraries. It is recommended that you write down questions in advance of calling.
3. Use for reference purposes only. If you need to speak to the administrator or to one of the other consultants on other business you may call and so indicate. A return call will be made to you on one of our out-bound WATS lines.
4. Do not ask for a particular Readers Services staff member to handle regular requests. We will assign questions as judiciously as possible to utilize the time and ability of staff personnel. Request to speak to a specific person only when you have some particular matter of business with him concerning a reference request.

B. Locator Service

1. Verify and give source if possible for all author-title requests. Union Catalog requires that bibliographic details be verified before we check there.
2. When Union Catalogue is able to furnish several locations, Readers Services will relay information only of those which are GLIN Resource Centers.
3. When Union Catalogue is unable to locate requested material at any GLIN Resource Center, information as to other locations will be given.
4. When Union Catalogue is unable to furnish any location for requested materials, Readers Services will try, upon your request, to locate through National Union Catalogue and other available union lists.

C. Transaction numbers and Interlibrary Loan Requests

1. Whenever material, requested either by telephone or written request, is located at a GLIN Resource Center, Readers Services will furnish a transaction number along with the location. Place GLIN and this transaction number on the Interlibrary loan request form used to borrow the item in the space following the line Verified in (or source of reference).
2. No transaction number will be given or is needed to be used when the locations referred are not GLIN Resource Centers.
3. Use standard Interlibrary loan request forms according to the A.L.A. Interlibrary Loan Code when requesting material from all libraries except Readers Services. These forms are available for purchase from Gaylord and other library supply companies.
4. When Atlanta Public Library is given as a location for requested material, send interlibrary loan request with transaction number direct to that library. It is no longer necessary to channel APL requests through Readers Services. (For public libraries only)

D. School library service through the interlibrary cooperation will be channeled through the local public library.

Financing:

(1) All required matching funds will be made available from the Public Library Service Unit, State Department of Education.

(2) Federal funds will be used for the following:

A. To install and rent the in-bound and out-bound WATS lines.

B. To contract with the Union Catalogue for additional locator service.

C. To contract with the large public libraries and other members of the Union Catalogue to serve as RESOURCE CENTER LIBRARIES. A pro-rated service contract with each library or institution, so designated, will be negotiated by the GLIN project. Initial contract fees will either be based on previous records of requests on file, plus projected increases as a result of the Project, or on a flat-fee agreed on by the participating library or institution. For the first year, the contract amounts will necessarily be inaccurate, but they will be adjusted the second year, after satisfactory records can indicate the amount of service.

Priorities for LSCA grants for projects and programs under TITLE I are:

1. Strenghtening the State Library Agency.
2. The establishment, extension and improvement of public library service in all areas of the state which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate.
3. The extension and improvement of library service to disadvantaged persons in urban and rural areas and library programs addressed to other national, regional, and state concerns.
4. The extension and improvement of library services to the physically handicapped.
5. The extension and improvement of library service for the institutionalized.
6. Other programs.

Priorities for TITLE II are listed in Construction Section.

Priorities for projects and programs under TITLE III are:

1. The Georgia Library Information Network - GLIN.
2. Implementation of the Interstate Compact.
3. Other delivery systems.

"Policies and procedures for the coordination of programs and projects supported under the act with library programs and projects operated by institutions of higher education or local elementary and secondary schools and with other private library programs." Sec. 6(d)(4)

1. It shall be the policy of the state library agency and that of the libraries receiving grants under LSCA to work with librarians and administrators at state and local levels, and to coordinate library programs and projects through working together in the areas of planning and evaluation in such a manner as to provide the best total library programs for the users.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Georgia was the first southern state to establish a Library Commission. This was done in 1897 when a five-member advisory board was appointed by the Governor. The objectives were to:

1. Secure funds for state aid to public libraries.

2. Give the public library the interest and stimulus that the school libraries received from the Department of Education.

The Library Commission served in an advisory capacity from 1897 until 1919 when the first appropriation of $6,000 was made for active work. Much of the work was done through the Atlanta Carnegie Library to help secure Carnegie libraries in other towns and cities and to give assistance and advice in cataloging the books and equipping the libraries.

In 1920 the General Assembly of Georgia created the Georgia Library Commission, a state board of five members appointed by the Governor.

The function of this agency was:

1. To improve already existing libraries.

2. To lend books to people who needed them and wrote a letter or postcard requesting the material needed.

This state agency functioned for twenty years. The state appropriation grew slowly but the volume of book lending grew by leaps and bounds and the number of libraries grew from 45 in 1920 to 208 in 1942. Municipal libraries extended their services county-wide; bookmobiles traveled throughout the rural areas taking books directly to schools, communities, and remote homes; counties began to pool their resources and to organize regional library systems.

The WPA operated a well organized state-wide project between 1936 and 1943 which was responsible for the rapid growth.

During the same period, the Library and Textbook Division of the Georgia Department of Education began to improve school libraries. The school and public libraries were combined in many rural communities. As a result, officials from both fields began working together.

The General Assembly was petitioned to change the jurisdiction from Georgia Library Commission in 1943 to the Georgia Department of Education. The service to the public continued in much the same manner except the user was requested to check the local library before sending for a "mail order" book. When the local library was unable to supply the information, books were requested from the Library Extension Service.

In 1944, public libraries first received state aid with an appropriation of $12,000. By 1945 there were 11 regional library systems and today there are 37

regional library systems and five large county library systems.

In 1957, the state received Federal funds amounting to $40,000 and in 1958 $149,159 from LSA. The goal of the public library program was to organize all Georgia counties into a network of regional library systems. State aid has increased from $579,713 in 1956 to $3,183,884 in 1972.

There were 56 bookmobiles serving 106 of the 159 counties. There were 33 regional libraries. There was a state centralized cataloging service for both school and public libraries and a developing 16mm film service.

By 1962, Georgia qualified for $436,405 from LSA and the state spent $1.05 per capita per year for library purposes. There were 1.02 books per capita, 66 locally owned bookmobiles serving 128 counties. The State Cataloging Service produced 725,000 sets of catalog cards.

The objectives were:

"To strengthen and improve already established county and regional (multi-county) library systems.

To encourage existing county libraries that are adjacent to present regional library systems to become affiliated with those systems.

To build up a superior reference and lending collection of materials to supplement holdings in local libraries and to serve the staff of the Department of Education and other state personnel in Departments that do not have libraries.

To continue in-service training programs for librarians and library trustees through workshops and institutes.

To recruit intelligent and capable young people for the library profession.

To assist local librarians in the development of stronger and more useful collections of materials for all age groups.

To encourage and increase the number of local library sponsored groups in the area of book-centered and film-centered discussion groups for young people and adults.

To evaluate progress and make plans for future development of the program."[1]

A construction program for public libraries was added in 1963 and federal funds were available in 1964. In 1968, 35 new and remodeled libraries were approved in Georgia. In 1968, two new titles were added to the program, Library Service to State Institutions and Service to the Blind and Handicapped.

[1]Annual Report, Dept. of Education. 1967. p.68

The new objectives were:

"To stimulate, aid and provide statewide planning, training and research in the area of public library services and cooperation in the planning of school library services.

To study and develop legislation and standards affecting public library service in cooperation with appropriate professional and citizen groups.

To initiate and encourage demonstrations and experimental programs leading to the development and improvement of county and regional library systems.

To provide close and regular advisory service for local public librarians, library board members, government officials, and others interested in the establishment and/or improvement of library facilities and services.

To administer state and federal grants-in-aid for public libraries.

To build up a collection of print and non-print materials to lend to local libraries to supplement local library holdings.

To provide a central bibliographical service and arrange for interlibrary loans among library systems.

To supply specialized information and materials in answer to inquiries passed on from local library systems.

To provide for means of exchange of materials no longer needed in individual libraries or library systems.

To provide storage for copies of items no longer needed in the state but of possible value in the future.

To collect and report statistical and other public library information.

To provide centralized cataloging service for school libraries and public library systems.

To serve as the professional library for the staff of the Georgia Department of Education and to serve other state employees and libraries upon request.

To carry on a continuous educational, publicity and public relations program, informing professional and lay citizens on current library needs, standards and up-to-date library practices, emphasizing at all times the library's importance in the educational, recreational, and cultural life of Georgia citizens.

Emphasis was placed on further development of regional library systems, in which smaller county systems organize themselves into larger units to provide more adequate resources and library services to citizens in the area. During

CURRENT STATEWIDE LIBRARY PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES: FY 1972

A Description of the Present Program

I. Library Resources Project:

The state appropriated $1,286,397 for the purchase of books and materials for county and regional library systems. No federal money is used in this program.

The objectives of this program are:

1. To develop strong information resources in the library systems throughout the state.
2. To meet ALA standards as soon as possible for the quantity and quality of materials available in the library systems.
3. To assist in the development of collections of materials at the local level that will answer the day-to-day needs of the users.
4. To build strong collections of information resources at the local level.
5. To assist in the purchase of material designed for the newly literate, the disadvantaged.
6. To direct state and local funds to the purchase of all types of materials needed to meet the national concerns.

All materials are selected locally from state approved sources and the orders are prepared locally for transmitting to the vendor. All titles must be selected from a critical review section of a nationally recognized reviewing publication. Before the library is eligible to spend its allotment, it must complete a certified report, give proof of certification of personnel, an application stating that the local contribution is no less than the preceding fiscal year, and a copy of the book selection policy, proof of bond, and other pertinent information.

II. The State Library Agency Project:

Funds: Federal - $91,048 State - $363,677 Total - $454,725

The objectives of this project are:

1. To exercise a strong statewide leadership role for planning and evaluation of projects.
2. To expand and improve the quality of staff at the state level.
3. To upgrade the development of services and materials to meet the needs of the library systems, the Georgia Department of Education, and other state agencies.
4. To strengthen the reference, reader services, State Cataloging Service, library service to the handicapped and institutionalized.
5. To strengthen the State agency by upgrading the consultative and supportive staff.
6. To strengthen the library resources of the state agency.
7. To provide consultants to help plan activities to meet the needs of libraries and librarians throughout the state.
8. To help library boards develop policies and objectives for local library systems.

III. This Project is for the Expansion and Improvement of Larger Units of Service with Emphasis on the National Concerns through county and regional library systems.

Funds: Federal - $801,697 State - $1,797,868 Local - $6,600,000

TOTAL - $9,199,565

Library systems are required to present a proposal, complete with budget and plan, addressed to one of the national or regional concerns. (Instrument attached). Funds may be used in special cases for on-going programs provided a proposal is resented to justify the need.

Each regional or county system which has qualified for all possible State aid received a basic allotment for FY 1972 from the Title I LSCA funds. These basic allotments were based on the number of counties in the region and the population of the area served. They must, however, tie all of their services and programs into one or more of the national priorities.

In addition, 14 supplemental federal grants were funded, judged on the basis of the merit of the formal proposals submitted by the library systems. The breakdown for these allotments are as follows:

Two allotments of $10,000 for a system serving a Model Cities Area.

Six allotments at $5,000 each for systems serving an area with less than 50,000 population.

Three allotments at $7,000 each for systems serving a population of 50,000 - 99,000.

One allotment at $10,000 each for systems serving a population of 100,000 - 199,000.

Two allotments at $12,000 each for systems serving a population of 200,000 plus.

The objectives of this project are:

1. To meet the library needs of every man, woman, and child in Georgia who uses libraries.
2. To take this service to the disadvantaged and handicapped, the aging, the children.
3. To educate those who cannot read and those who read under fifth grade level.
4. To provide materials to assist drop-outs in passing the GED test.
5. To up-date library services in Georgia to meet the needs of today.
6. To plan library programs in cooperation with other agencies whether local, state, or federal.
7. To assist the library systems to become a vital force in the community.

IV. Library Service to Youth Development Centers Project:

Cost: Federal - $16,000 State - $24,000 Total - $40,000

This project is in cooperation with the Department of Family and Childrens' Services for the improvement of library services in the four youth development centers in Georgia. These are correctional schools. Many of the inmates are drug abusers, school drop-outs, or have reading difficulties.

The emphases of the program this year are on drug abuse education, career education and the Right to Read.

All schools have professionally trained librarians and supplemental collections from the regional libraries in the area.

The primary emphasis is on securing materials of interest to the student and on his reading level. Remedial reading programs are given in the library to improve the reading skills and to coordinate the library program with the rehabilitation of the student.

Materials are accessible to the students, and paperbacks and periodicals are placed in the cottages, cafeterias, and recreational rooms for their use.

This program is supervised by the education program consultant who is a specialist in library services to children and young people.

Special collections are assembled at the state agency for special needs of the students and loaned for long periods of time to the centers.

The objectives are:

1. To make books and informational materials readily available to students in the youth development centers.
2. To raise the reading speed and comprehension of the students.
3. To contribute to their academic and recreational needs.

Library Service to the inmates of State Correctional Institutions:

Cost: Federal - $23,000 State - $34,000 Total - $57,000

Library service to the State correctional institutions is being improved and expanded by the purchase of books, periodicals, records, prints, other materials and equipment based on the needs of each institution. There is a working team made up of the library consultant, the Assistant Director for Rehabilitation of the State Department of Corrections, the wardens of the institutions, and the librarian (s) within the institution to meet the library needs of the inmates.

The advisory council on libraries has a representative from the State Department of Corrections and an inmate.

The objectives are:

1. To involve each correctional institution in improving its inmates' library.
2. To provide a better collection of books and other library materials.
3. To upgrade library service to inmates at all State prisons.

VI. Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped:

Cost: Federal - $23,820 State - $66,619 Total - $90,439

The library service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped involves providing books, magazines, music and other reading material in Braille, talking books, tape, cassette players, earphones, remote controls, needles, machine repair, and other machines and instruments for the patrons who cannot read or use ordinary printed books and magazines because of a physical limitation are provided through this library in cooperation with the Library of Congress.

It is estimated that there are 12,000 blind and 38,000 handicapped children and adults who live in Georgia and need this service.

The objectives are:

1. To provide a stronger collection of books and other library materials in appropriate forms.
2. To upgrade the quality of library service to the physically handicapped in the state.
3. To provide small collections of current materials in regional centers throughout the state.
4. To provide a museum for blind readers consisting of art objects and materials that can be enjoyed by touch.

This library cooperates with all state, local, and private agencies serving the blind and handicapped including OEO, Nursing homes, Family and Childrens' Services and all workers for the blind.

LSCA FOR FY 72 RESULTED IN GEORGIA RECEIVING THE FOLLOWING FUNDS:

Title I	-- General Services, Ser ice to State Institutions, and Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	$1,001,565
Title II	-- Public Library Construction	193,939
Title III	-- Interlibrary Cooperation	51,587
	TOTAL	$1,247,091

THREE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS HAVE BEEN FUNDED OUT OF THE CONSTRUCTION FUNDS. THEY ARE:

Henry County Library Building, McDonough . . . $85,000

Fannin County Library Building, Blue Ridge . . $70,404

South Augusta Branch Library, Augusta $38,535

PROCESS OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

In order to intelligently propose a statewide library development program tailored to meet the library needs in Georgia for the next five years, the following process of program development was used:

The planner and the administrator of the Public Library Service Unit, Georgia Department of Education (State Library Agency) attended the Ohio State University's institute on 1971-1972 Statewide Library Planning and Evaluation. After studying the CIPP Model, it was decided that the long range program

1. Personal interviews and visits were made to all types of libraries.
2. Annual reports were studied.
3. Social and economic characteristics of the counties were reviewed and poverty pockets were located through searches of the 1970 census, statistics collected by the Georgia Department of Education, the Health Department and the Georgia Statistical Abstract.
4. Library operations were observed on site.
5. Members of the faculty of Emory and Atlanta University library schools were consulted.
6. Library board meetings were attended.
7. Professional meetings such as the Tri-state Librarian's meeting, Georgia Library Association, and the Metropolitan Atlanta Library Association were attended.
8. Meetings with other agencies such as Model Cities, Literacy Action, Inc., Reading Action Program, etc., were attended.
9. Work was done with the Ad Hoc Committee of the Georgia Library Association on a two-year project defining the goals and roles of all types of libraries. See working papers developed at a GLA Workshop March 10 - 11, 1972 in appendix for:
   a. Public Libraries in Georgia
   b. School Library Media Centers
   c. The Media Centered Library (1969 publication)

d. Academic Libraries in Georgia

e. Computer Center Information Services, University of Georgia, provided information for the plan.

10. The Delphi technique was used to determine goals and objectives. The following individuals and groups participated:

a. The Advisory Council on Libraries

b. The directors of county and regional libraries

c. Governor's Office

d. Three legislators

e. General Manager, Walker Telephone Company

f. Manager, Southern Bell T & T

g. WSB Radio and TV

h. Vice-Chancellor of University of Georgia
Director University of Georgia Computer Center

i. V.P. for Research, University of Georgia

j. Branch Librarian, Atlanta (young)

k. Savannah Public Library

l. Josten's American Library Line

(Publisher and Jobber)

(see appendix for a copy of the instrument)

11. The events were listed and passed to the directors of county and regional library systems to provide the percent of probability that the event will happen and the probable date.

12. The Region IV Program Officer worked with the planners on the telephone, and at the regional office and at the state agency. A copy of each draft of the plan was discussed either in person or by phone before proceeding to the next phase, Sec. 6 (d).

Applicant (Library Headquarters)

Address

City County ZIP CODE

Director

Signature

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE
Georgia Department of Education
156 Trinity Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Proposal for Federal Funds 1972 - 1973
Under
The Library Services and Construction Act

Funds are requested for projects or programs addressed to the following concern:

National Educational Priorities:

- ☐ 1. Service to the Economically Disadvantaged
- ☐ 2. Strengthening the State Library Agency
- ☐ 3. Metropolitan, Regional, or National Resource Centers
- ☐ 4. Early Childhood Education
- ☐ 5. Drug Abuse Education
- ☐ 6. Environmental Education
- ☐ 7. Career Education
- ☐ 8. The Right to Read

Regional Priorities:

- ☐ 1. Service to the Aging
- ☐ 2. Service to Migrants
- ☐ 3. Programs in Cooperation with Other Agencies

Other (Specify): _____

_____

1. _____
Name of Library

2. _____ _____ _____
Address County Zip

3. _____ _____
Congressional District Project Dates

4. Geographical and Population Data:

(1) Total number of counties served _____.

(2) Number of persons in the area served _____.

(3) Predominant characteristics of area served:

(a) Model Cities Neighborhood _____% Appalachia _____%

(b) Urban ____% Suburban ____% Rural ____%

5. Type of Group:

(1) /_/ Economically Disadvantaged (Less than $3,000 family income)

(2) /_/ One of the National Concerns, e. g., Early Childhood Education, Drug Abuse, Right to Read, etc.

(3) /_/ Migrant

(4) /_/ General Public of Area

(5) /_/ Other (Specify): _____

6. Age Group Served:

(1) _____% (0-14)

(2) _____% (15-24)

(3) _____% (24-64)

(4) _____% (65-over)

7. Ethnic or Racial Group /_/ Yes /_/ No

Type _____

8. Number of Participating Libraries and Agencies:

(1) Total _____ (2) Public _____ (3) School _____ (4) Vocational _____

(5) Junior College _____ (6) Other Academies _____ (7) Special _____

(8) Hospitals _____ (9) Correctional _____ (10) Residential Schools _____

(11) Other Agencies _____

9. Budget:

	Estimate
Salaries and Wages	$_____
Books	_____
Audiovisual Materials	_____
Equipment	_____
Contractual Services	_____
Other Expenses	_____
TOTAL PROJECT	$_____

10. Income by Source:

(1) Federal _____

(2) State _____

(3) Local _____

(4) Other _____ TOTAL $_____

11. (1) Give a general description of the project.
(2) The goals and objectives.
(3) The method of administering the project.
(4) Describe any special or unique characteristics of the project.

12. Be prepared to evaluate the project at the end of the year and to give the number of people reached and the cost.

TITLE II PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

1. Criteria, Priorities and Procedures

The criteria to be applied and the procedure to be followed in applying them for the approval by the State agency of projects for construction of public library facilities are as follows:

Criteria

(a) ALA Standards listed in the Basic State Plan will be used to determine adequacy of facilities and services.

(b) Only county and regional systems that were in the last fiscal year, or that are prepared in the current fiscal year, to qualify for all of the state and Federal funds for which they are eligible, may apply for construction grants.

(c) Funds must be available at the local and/or state levels to match dollar for dollar the Federal Grant for construction, equipment and/or furniture.

(d) Official body must hold clear title to a strategic and suitable site that meets the criteria as set up in the professional library literature. The site must have been approved by a professional library building consultant and the state agency.

(e) Evidence must be established that there is a well planned building program.

(f) Assurance must be given that the library will serve all people free and without discrimination in compliance with the Civil Rights Act.

2. Priorities

The following priorities will apply to all construction project applications in areas where facilities are determined to be lacking or inadequate for the development of library services in accordance with the standards referred to in the Basic State Plan.

First Priority will be given to regional library system headquarters building projects.
Second Priority will be given to county headquarters building projects in single county systems.
Third Priority will be given to county headquarters building projects in counties that are participating units of regional library systems.
Fourth Priority will be given to branch library building projects in (1) regional library systems and (2) county library systems.

3. Types of Grants

(a) Grants may be used to construct a new library building. Funds cannot be used for purchase of an old building to be converted for library use. Funds may be used for the remodeling of old buildings (Including postoffice buildings) that are suitably located and adaptable for library purposes.

(b) Federal grants will be made up to $250,000.

When Federal funds are available libraries may request LSCA grants to match the total State and local portion.

When Federal funds are not available, libraries may request a maximum State grant of $250,000.

Libraries applying for other Federal supplementary assistance grants (such as Applachia) may request funds to supplement local matching funds in order to provide the amount required for LSCA grants. The maximum Federal assistance, including both LSCA and supplementary grants cannot exceed 70% of the total project cost.

4. Advance Requirements (Preliminary data prior to application)

1. Preliminary Planning Status and Notification of Intent

In accordance with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and Georgia Act 1066, passed by the General Assembly in 1970, the Public Library Services Unit of the Department of Education is required to submit to the Georgia Bureau State Planning and Community Affairs a Notification of Intent on behalf of the local library no less than 30 days prior to accepting an application from the library for assistance grants.

To expedite obtaining clearances from state, regional, and local clearinghouse applicant libraries must submit to the Public Library Services Unit a preliminary Statement of Library Construction Planning at least 60 days prior to submitting the proposal requesting State and/or Federal grants. The Georgia Department of Education, Public Library Services Unit, is the only agent authorized to submit applications for State or Federal public library construction grants.

5. Procedure for Planning a Public Library Building...

(a) A survey of community needs should be made.

(b) A written program should be prepared by a professional library building consultant for the architect to use as a guide in drawing the plans. The program should identify (a) overall objectives (b) the philosophy of the library, and (c) define the space requirements and functions of the physical facility in a clear and concise manner.

(c) The Program will be circularized to the members of the Advisory Council subcommittee on construction for suggestions and recommendations for improvement.

(d) The advisory council subcommittee on construction and the State Agency must approve the program before the architect begins the preliminary drawings.

(e) Site approval may be requested by the local library upon submitting two or more possible locations (one if for annexation or remodeling) accompanied by the following data.

1. Exact location, address, and full description of first and second perference.
2. A site plan for the first preference, showing boundaries, easements, roadways, size of site and number of square feet of land area inside building lines.
3. Statements from appropriate officials as to zoning regulations (specific, not code numbers) accessibility of water supply and sewage disposal, name and location of sewage treatment center and a copy of an approval statement from the Georgia Water Control Board. (Site plan should show point connection to sewer and watersystem).
4. Topographic map of area for use in compliance with flood evaluation information.
5. Statement regarding registration as historic site if applicable.
6. Environment impact statement showing that environment will not be adversely affected either during or following construction of the facility.

6. Local non-Federal funds used for matching must be on deposit in the library's name prior to making application. Pledges, contigent gifts and other indefinite funds should be listed as part of the overall funds, but will not count as part of the matching portion of local funds.

7. The State Agency and the Subcommittee will make an on-site visit and recommend the sites in the order from most suitable to least suitable.

8. The State agency will request a flood evaluation statement from the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

9. The application may be filed after the State agency is notified that the review of the clearinghouse is complete. Applications must be made on application forms supplied by the state agency and will be accepted for review On a quarterly basis. All applications must bear the signatures of the responsible officials and library director of the headquarters library. Applications for grants must be accompanied by:

   (a) A program statement covering objectives, activities and physical requirements for the building that is to be constructed, remodeled or expanded, based on a study made by a qualified consultant.
   (b) Proof of clear title to a site which meets the criteria for library building location as set up in the professional library literature.
   (c) A preliminary plan, developed by a registered architect, for the project including front, rear and side elevations and floor plan for each level to be constructed or renovated.
   (d) A detailed estimate of the cost of construction, furniture, equipment, and necessary fees.
   (e) Evidence that the tax supporting agencies are willing and prepared to provide the funds necessary to maintain, operate, and staff the facility being constructed.
   (f) A written statement that a registered architect will be employed to plan and supervise any construction or renovation project for which a grant is made.
   (g) A written statement that the library director and building committee of the library board of trustees have approved or will approve all plans for construction, equipment, and/or furniture for the project.

10. Copies of all supporting documents, whether prepared as part of the Advance Requirements, as part of the Application, or as assurance and compliances now and in the future, must be submitted as part of the application for grant funds.

The required documents are:

Document A - Written Program
Document B - Architect's agreement (With Document B-1, statement of Agreement if applicable)
Document C - Proof of clear title
Document D - Site survey maps and soil investigation data
Document E - Preliminary drawings of proposed construction
Document F - List of proposed equipment (with costs)
Document G - Statement of Compliance with Civil Rights Act
Document H - Statement accessibility to physically handicapped
Document I - Statement of continued use as a library
Document J - Statement assuring continued local support
Document K - Statement regarding location and responsibility for records
Document L - Statement of inventory and State and Federal equity
Document M - Statement of Environmental Impact
Document N - Statement as to registration of historical site
Document O - Intergovernmental Cooperation Act Clearances (A-95)

Other documents may be required in the future because of federal or state regulations, executive orders, etc.

There are four review periods for approval of construction projects:

January - March no later than March 31
April - July no later than July 31
July - August no later than September 30
October - December no later than December 30

11. Applicants seeking Federal assistance other than LSCA shall assume the responsibility for preparing the required number of applications for the supplementary agency, with one additional set for Public Library Services Unit.

12. Review and Approval of Projects:

All applications will be reviewed and grants made in the order in which the applications, accompanied by the requisite plans, programs and other information, are received in the state agency office.

13. A contract shall be made with the architect for the planning and supervision of the construction. (He should receive direction and instruction from the director of the headquarters library although the owner of the building is the local library and governing body.)

14. Final Approval:

(a) Final approval of a construction project will be made by the State Board of Education on the recommendation by the Public Library Service Unit and the Advisory Council Subcommittee on construction.

(b) Grants will be made when the final construction plans and working drawings have been approved by the Public Library Service Unit and architects in School Plant Services.

(c) Construction must begin within 180 days after final approval. In the event the project is held up in a State or Federal Agency proportionate extension of time may be allowed for the 180 days.

(d) The State Agency will be consulted at least once a month during the period of the project. Grants will be made on the basis of a cost estimate submitted with the application. Once the dollar amount is established, the state will not be obligated to increase the size of the grant.

15. Bid Stage

(a) Construction project may be let for bid when all working drawings are complete and approved by the Public Library Unit.

(b) A representative of the Public Library Service Unit must be present when the bids are opened.

(c) The library is required to give written assurance of compliance with the regulation that public library construction contracts shall be awarded to the lowest qualified bidder on the basis of open competitive bidding except in cases where an alternative procedure assures construction in an economical manner consistant with sound business practice.

(d) Written assurance that the contract for construction of the project will be awarded only to contractors or subcontractors who promise to pay wages to all laborers and mechanics employed at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the U.S. Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S. C. 266a-276c - 5) and shall pay overtime compensation in accordance with the subject to the provisions of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act (40 U.S.C. C. 327 -330) and that such contractors and subcontractors shall comply with the provisions of 20 CFR 5.5(a) and (c) (see F. F. 100, 101.)

(e) Written assurance that all building constructed or renovated with grant funds will continue to be used for public library purposes.

(f) Agreement shall be made by designated library officials that public library services in the new or renovated library will be free of charges and without discrimination to all residents of the area served by the library.

(g) Written assurance that construction contracts shall include provisions for equal opportunity in employment pursuant to Executive Order 11246 or any subsequent executive orders or statutes pertaining thereto and regulations thereunder.

16. Assurance of Fair Hearing

The State Agency gives assurance that opportunity will be given for a fair hearing for any local or other public agency whose application for funds has been denied.

17. Davis-Bacon Act and Contract Work Standards Act.

The State agency gives assurance that, as required by section 203 (a) (4) of the Act, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or sub-contractors on all construction projects assisted under shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the loyality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis Bacon Act, as amended, and shall receive overtime compensation in accordance with the subject to the provisions of the Contract Work at Standards Act.